

Building energy storage and temperature control materials

What is thermal energy storage?

Author to whom correspondence should be addressed. Thermal energy storage (TES) is a technology that stocks thermal energy by heating or cooling a storage medium so that the stored energy can be used at a later time for heating and cooling applications and power generation. TES systems are used particularly in buildings and in industrial processes.

Which material is used in a sensible heat storage system?

The most common material used in a sensible heat storage system is water. The use of hot-water tanks is a well-known technology for thermal energy storage. Hot-water tanks serve the purpose of energy saving in water heating systems via solar energy and via co-generation (i.e., heat and power) energy supply systems.

What is thermal regulation & energy storage?

Traditional thermal regulation and energy storage in building elements are usually passive processes and dependent on exterior environments. In this case, thermal properties such as thermal conductivity is the key parameter.

Are thermal energy storage systems sustainable?

Thermal energy storage systems with PCMs have been investigated for several building applications as they constitute a promising and sustainable method for reduction of fuel and electrical energy consumption, while maintaining a comfortable environment in the building envelope.

What materials are used in thermal energy storage?

Considering real applications in thermal energy storage, the most widespread materials are paraffin's (organics), hydrated salts (inorganic), and fatty acids (organics). In cold storage, ice water is often used as well. Table 5 shows some of the most relevant PCMs in different temperature ranges with their melting temperature, enthalpy, and density.

What are the latest developments in thermal energy storage systems?

Further, recent progress on passive regulation and thermal energy storage systems are discussed, including sensible heat storage, phase change materials, and radiative cooling.

Among the various components of building energy consumption, air-conditioning systems contribute to approximately two-thirds of the total energy consumed [2], which makes it the primary focus for improving building energy efficiency. Therefore, to reduce the non-renewable energy consumption and carbon emissions of buildings, The combined ...

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PCMs are used in buildings for different purposes including thermal load shaving and shifting, cooling/heating load reduction, thermal comfort, control of building material temperature and increase in building durability, efficiency and energy saving. According to IEA/SHC Task 42 (ECES Annex 29) Compact Thermal Energy Storage, PCMs have an ...

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PCMs represent a novel form of energy storage materials capable of utilizing latent heat in the phase change process for thermal energy storage and utilization [6], [7]. Solid-liquid PCMs are now the most practical PCMs due to their small volume change, high energy storage density and suitable phase transition temperature.

Thermal energy storage property of building materials is crucial in regulating the heat exchange between indoor and outdoor, and thus affects the building energy performance. For instance, at summer noon, materials with high storage property can largely absorb and store the heat transferred from outdoor to indoor, and thus help ...

PCMs are promising materials for a heat storage system in buildings and help reduce energy consumption consumed in air conditioners, heating devices, etc. Therefore, these materials must work efficiently to reduce the consumption of more energy. Therefore, it is necessary to study the enhancement of these materials and their physical properties.

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Phase change materials for thermal energy storage has been proven to be useful for reducing peak electricity demand or increasing energy efficiency in heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems. The primary grid benefit of PCM based thermal energy storage system is load shifting and shedding, which is accomplished by recharging the ...

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Thermal energy storage (TES) is a promising and sustainable method for decreasing the energy consumptions in the building sector. Systems of TES using phase change materials (PCMs) find numerous applications for providing and maintaining a comfortable environment of the building envelope, without consumption of electrical energy or fuel [5].

Unlike conventional materials in buildings that store thermal energy perceptibly, PCMs store thermal energy in a latent form by undergoing phase change at a constant temperature, leading to larger energy storage capacity and more effective thermal control [14], [15] pared to sensible heat thermal energy storage materials, PCM can store 5-14 times ...

Broadly speaking, there are mainly two strategies to regulate the thermal energy in buildings and thus reduce the HVAC system energy consumption using advanced materials and systems, as illustrated in Fig. 1. The first and also the most commonly used strategy is to apply the advanced materials and systems on the building envelope for regulating the heat ...

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Incorporating PCMs with building construction materials is a booming technology, owing to their enhancement potential of storing and releasing heat during phase transition. This work highlights the importance of PCMs in building envelope, focusing on roof and external wall applications.

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